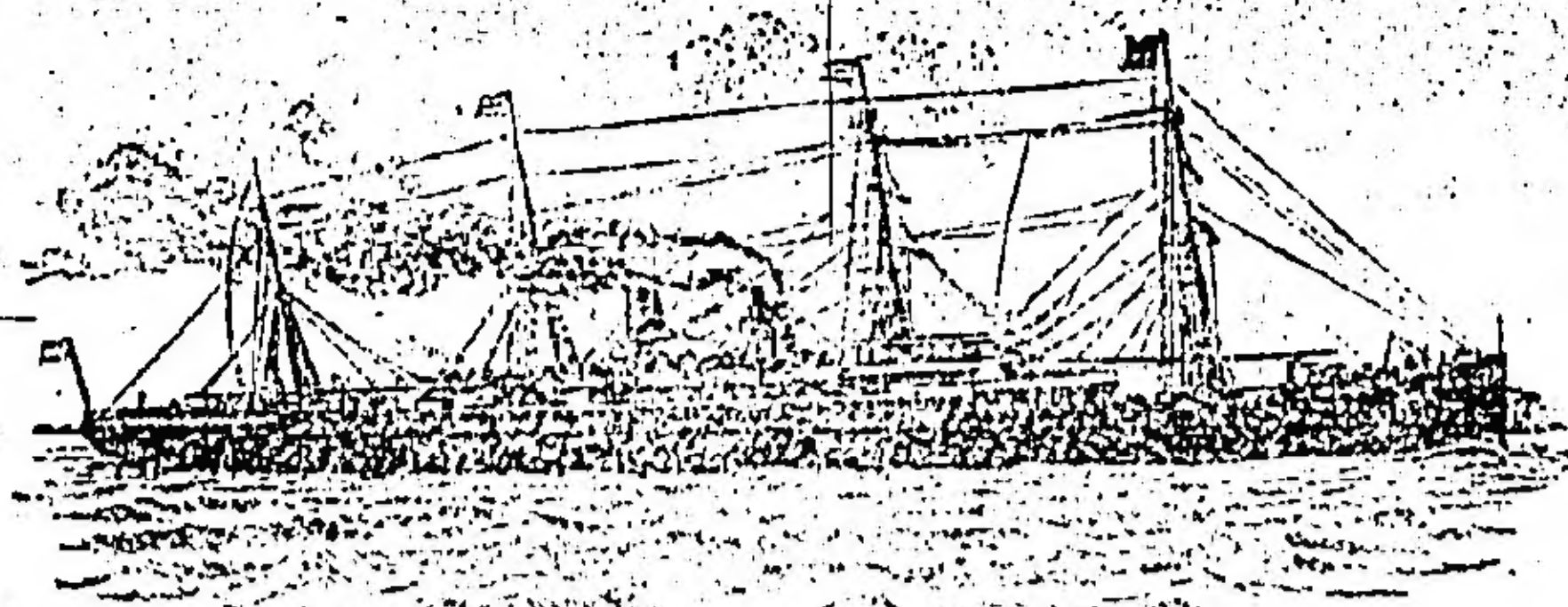


Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"NIPPON MARU"	THURSDAY, 13th November, at Noon.
"PEJU"	THURSDAY, 20th November, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	FRIDAY, 28th November, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	SATURDAY, 6th December, at Noon.
"KOREA"	SATURDAY, 13th December, at Noon.
"GABLO"	TUESDAY, 23rd December, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 31st December, at Noon.
"CHINA"	THURSDAY, 8th January, 1903, at Noon.
"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 17th January, 1903, at Noon.

THE T. K. K. Company's Steamship "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY, also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted, and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

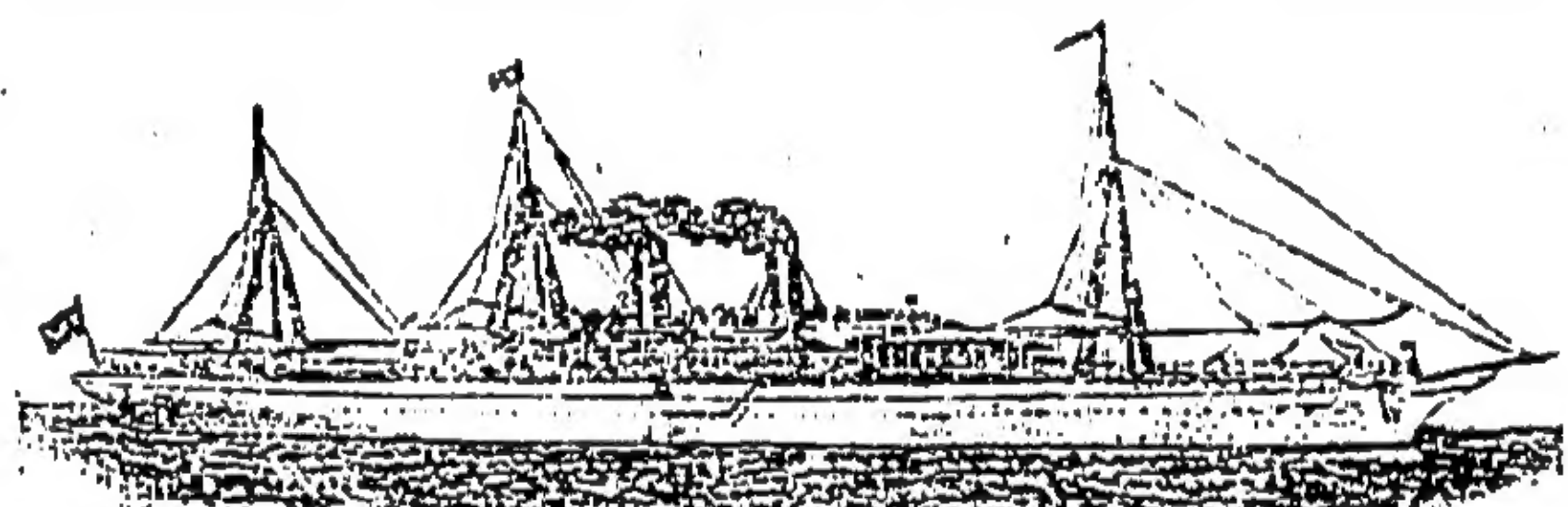
Consular invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agents of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1902.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

R.M.S. EMPRESS OF INDIA	Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 19th Nov.
"TARTAR"	Comdr. E. Beetham, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 17th Dec.
"ATHENIAN"	Comdr. H. Mowat, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 31st Dec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 14th Jan.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
SERBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	19th Nov.	Freight.
Bremer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).		
MARBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	3rd Dec.	Freight.
Niedermeyer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).		
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	17th Dec.	Freight.
Borch	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).		
ALESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	31st Dec.	Freight.
Schoenfeldt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).		
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	13th Jan.	Freight.
Jablonowski	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	1903.	
SIEBOLD	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	27th Jan.	Freight.
Bahr	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	1903.	

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1902.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW
(THURSDAY), the 13th November, 1902,
at 10 A.M.,
at H. M. NAVAL YARD,
VICTUALLING OFFICER'S AND
CONVEYANCE STORE,
Comprising—
OLD BRASS, COPPER, IRON, PAPER
STUFF, RAGS, CANVAS, CLOTHING,
IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [1186d]

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB
will give Performances of
"LIBERTY HALL"
TO-MORROW
(THURSDAY), 13th
FRIDAY, 14th
SATURDAY, 15th
Commencing each Evening at 9 P.M.
precisely.

Dress Circle \$3
Orchestra Stalls 3
Stalls 2
No Pic and no Half Price.

Tickets can be obtained at the Booking
Office of the Theatre, City Hall, on and after
Friday, 7th November, at 10 A.M.

Booking Office will be open daily from that
date from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Late trains will run a quarter of an hour after
the fall of the curtain.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1902. [1192d]

Notice of Firm.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRA-
LASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM To-day, Mr. J. M. BECK Assumes
Charge of the Hongkong Office of the
above Companies, and Mr. W. BULLARD, at
Shanghai, will Act as Manager in China of the
Eastern Extension Australasia and China
Telegraph Company, Limited.

F. VON DER PFORDTEN,
Manager in China.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1902. [1198d]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
ADJOURNED ORDINARY HALF-
YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
of the above Company which was Adjourned
from the 18th August last will be held at the
CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, the 18th Novem-
ber, at 11.15 o'clock A.M. when the Poll ordered
at the Meeting of the 18th August will be taken.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 9 o'clock A.M. on MON-
DAY, the 17th, to 1 o'clock P.M. on TUES-
DAY, the 18th November, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1902. [1164d]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of
the above Company will be held at the HEAD
OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY,
the 25th instant, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,
for the purpose of presenting the Report of the
Directors and Statements of Accounts to the
30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1902. [1165d]

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the above-named Company will be held at
the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 13, Beaconsfield
Arcade, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
on THURSDAY, the 27th day of November,
1902, at 12 o'clock, Noon, when the Subjunct
Resolution which was passed at the Extra-
ordinary General Meeting held on the 11th day
of November, 1902, will be submitted for con-
firmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

1. That the Capital of the Company be in-
creased by the creation and issue of
60,000 New Ordinary Shares of \$1 each,
with the sum of \$10 paid up on each,
and that the Directors be empowered
and authorised to accept surrenders of
the present 60,000 Ordinary Shares of
the Company of \$10 each on which the
sum of \$10 each has been paid up, and
that one New Share of \$11, with the
sum of \$10 paid up thereon, be given in
lieu of and in exchange for each old
share of \$10 fully paid up, and that
thereupon the said old shares be can-
celled.

2. That of the remaining \$1 payable in
respect of each of the New Shares, the
sum of 10 cents be paid on the surrender
of the old share, and that the remainder
be called up (if necessary) and paid at
such times and in such instalments as
the Board may determine.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. KERFOOT, HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [1199d]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.50 per Cask of 37½ lbs. Net ex Factory.
\$3.50 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1902. [10]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD
SUPPLY.

DEPT. NO. 3, ICE HOUSE LANE.

THE attention of Public is directed to the
facilities offered by the above Company for
the supply of Frozen Australian Produce,
&c. which is brought from Australia in vessels
SPECIALLY FITTED for its carriage and
which ensures its arrival in the best condition.

The following are the prices of the last ship-
ment landed at S.S. "CHANGSHA"—

Legs and clumps 1.30
Mutton 12 cts. ½ lb. 12 cts. ¾ lb.
Lamb 10 " 10 " 10 "

Pork 13 " 13 " 13 "
Rabbit \$0.70 each.
Hares 1.30
Butter, fresh (1½ lb. pat) 0.60 per pound.

Cheese 0.50
Pork Sausages 0.50
Bacon (lightly cured) 0.50

Milk, concentrated 0.40 per tin (1 pint).
Fuss Books will be supplied to, and Credit
Accounts kept with well known residents.

All orders sent in before noon can be filled
by 3.30 P.M.

Orders for following morning can be sent in
during the day.

All orders will be executed at the Depot,
No. 3, Ice House Lane.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [1195d]

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

IT is proposed to hold a ST. GEORGE'S
BALL on the 6TH JANUARY next, if
sufficient subscribers can be obtained; the
Subscription to be \$5 each. Englishmen
desirous of joining are requested to sign the
Subscription Lists, within two weeks of date,
and if sufficient names be obtained, a meeting
will be held to elect a Committee to make
further arrangements. The Honour the Chief
Justice has been elected President.

Lists will be found at the Hongkong Club,
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Messrs. A. S. Watson
& Co., Messrs. G. Falconer & Co., Messrs.
Lane, Crawford & Co., and Messrs. Caldwell,
MacGregor & Co.

E. W. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary,
Provisional Committee.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. [1196d]

WANTED.

A GOOD CLERK, Stenographer and Ty-
pewriter, one with a Slight Knowledge of
Bookkeeping preferred. A Good Salary will
be given to a reliable, experienced and well
qualified man.

Address, stating Experience, Qualifications,
Copies of Testimonials and Salary required to
"O.E.D."

C/o Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1902. [1181d]

GOVERNMENT OF SELANGOR.

WANTED.

BY the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SELANGOR,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES. THREE
QUALIFIED ASSISTANT SURGEONS
on Agreement for Three Years. Salary on
Appointment \$1,188 a year. During the Second
year \$1,248, and in the Third year \$1,320. If
reported on satisfactorily at the Termination of
their Agreement, Assistant Surgeons will be
eligible for Appointment on the Pensionable
Establishment of the service, when the Salary
drawn will be as follows:—

4th Year \$1,380
5th " 1,452
6th " 1,524
7th " 1,596
8th " 1,668
9th " 1,740
10th " 1,812
11th " 1,884
12th " 1,956
On passing examination. { 2,316
13th " 2,640

Free Second-Class Passages to Selangor
and partly furnished Quarters will be provided.
An Annual Rate of 5% on the Value of the
Furniture will be charged.

Applications with Evidence of Qualification
and Recent Testimonials, to be sent to the
STATE SURGEON, Selangor, not later than
December 15th, 1902.

(Sd.) E. A. O. TRAVERS,
State Surgeon, Selangor.
7th November, 1902. [1186d]

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(Sd.) E. A. O. TRAVERS,
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7th November, 1902. [1186d]

Hotels.

GO TO THE
KOWLOON HOTEL,
H. DOWNS, Manager. I. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

[1339c]

"BOA VISTA,"
(HOTEL SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)
MACAO.

THE most select Hotel in the Far-East, beautifully situated, over-looking the sea, and
affords comfortable accommodation for travellers.

The strictest supervision as to food and cleanliness is exercised by a European Manager.
Telegraphic Address: "BOA VISTA."

Intimations.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that
the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH CO.,
VIENNA,

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON
AND CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

ST. ESTEPHE.....	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.80
ST. JULIEN.....	9.00	9.60
LA ROSE.....	12.00	13.20
CHATEAU HAUT BRION.....	18.00	19.20
LARIVET.....	21.00	22.80
CHATEAU MOUTON D'AR.....	21.00	22.80
CHATEAU POSTET CAR.....	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR CAR.....	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN.....	42.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE.....	48.00	—

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS; they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET,
CHATEAU RAUZAN AND
CHATEAU LAFITE
are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE NO. 35.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.
ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES.
COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN FOR AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [728d]

GEO. PATTON & CO.
Have for Sale a large Consignment of
H. W. JOHNS & CO.'S
ASBESTOCEL SECTIONAL PIPE
COVERING, ASBESTOCEL SHEET
and PAPER for covering BOILERS and
FLUES, BULKHEADS, &c.

ASBESTOS CEMENT for BOILERS,
DRUMS, HEATERS, &c.

STEAM PACKING, GASKETS and
FIRE-PROOFING MATERIALS.

MODERATE COST.
EFFICIENT.

Estimates and Samples furnished on
application.
12, Beaconsfield Arcade, (First Floor),
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1902. [728d]

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th September, at Warrley Parish Church, near Bristol, by the Rev. G. PLATT, D.D., Lecturer of Shrewsbury, Mon. (father of the bridegroom), assisted by Rev. W. Scott, Vicar of Warrley, GEORGE CHARLES WERRE, Esq., of Shanghai, to LILLIE FLORENCE, third daughter of S. R. MORGAN, Esq., of the Lodge, Warrley.

On the 12th Nov., at St. Joseph's Chapel, Hongkong, by the Rev. Father Agostini, P. Haco, 1. M. WYATT, Esq., eldest son of J. William Jones, "Lasswade" Forest Hill, to ANITA D'ALMADA e CASTRO, 5th daughter of the late J. M. D'Almada e Castro, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902.

THE YANGTZE QUESTION.

Our morning contemporary published on Friday and Saturday telegrams received from its Special Correspondent in London containing intelligence of great importance relative to the peculiar attitude of Germany on the question of the withdrawal of her troops from Shanghai. One telegram states that Lord Cranborne announced in the House of Commons that "the Government's general position towards affairs in the Yangtze region has undergone no change"; the other message states, "The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* reports that the Peking Government has formally yielded to Germany's demand for the neutralisation of the Yangtze Valley. The *Morning Post*, in a vigorous article, strongly deprecates any overtures with or retreats before Germany. Other newspapers comment on Lord Cranborne's extreme reserve and demand a frank and explicit statement in Parliament, all of which tends to show that our recent strictures regarding the duplicity of the Chinese Government and the unfriendly demeanour of Germany were as correct as they were timely. That a cautious and influential journal like the *Morning Post*, and other leading dailies, should now "strongly deprecate any overtures with or retreats before Germany" should convince even the most sceptical that the promise of the Chinese Government to punish certain Chinese officials by no means "closes the incident." Unfortunately it is far otherwise. The London dailies do not "demand a frank and explicit statement in Parliament" on the strength only of what Dame Rumour may be pleased to say. It is obvious that the Yangtze Question, as raised by Germany and acquiesced in by the treacherous Chinese Government, has reached a somewhat acute stage owing to the attempt of Germany (doubtless acting as the spokesman for the Far Eastern Triple Alliance) to challenge what Lord Cranborne vaguely styles "the Government's general position towards affairs in the Yangtze region," and in regard to which he is reported to have said our position has "undergone no change." It is, indeed, to be hoped that there has been no change, no vacillation, no retreat in the face of German bravado and pretensions. That Germany was anxious to find some excuse for a "forward movement" in the Yangtze Valley is clearly shown in the way she magnified the recent assault upon one of her Chinese agents at Kichow, a small passenger station on the Yangtze. The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* promptly came out with a "scare head," and reported it on 1st November thus:—"The newly established passenger station for the German Yangtze steamers at Kichow, a station not far from Hankow, has been totally destroyed and plundered by the wharfingers of the other wharves. The wharfing of the German wharf was driven into the Yangtze but was saved." This drew from the *A. C. Daily News* a sober elucidation of the affair, which had the effect of reducing the mountain to a very small mole-hill, its comments reading as follows:—"It is to be hoped that no attempt is to be made to make capital out of the reported outrage on a German wharfing at Kichow. Kichow is a village on the north bank of the Yangtze between Kiating and Hankow, some 15 miles below Coo's Head. There are no wharves or wharfingers there, and steamers only call occasionally if lights are shown, when a sampan comes off with passengers. The so-called wharfingers are all Chinese, and the whole affair is evidently nothing but a row between competing steamers, of which the latter is the German steamer got the worst."

It is, as the *Daily News* remarks, unfortunate that such an exaggerated report should be promulgated just at the present juncture. The incident was undoubtedly grossly exaggerated, and with what object it is not hard to discern. But this incident is now thrown into the shade by the telegram published in the *Daily Press* of the 10th inst. announcing that the Chinese Government has granted "rights of foreign possession to territory on the right bank of the Yangtze. This may refer to site of the terminus of the Luhan Railway (a Russian enterprise veiled by a "Belgian syndicate"), as the British Government admitted in the Blue Book issued in the early part of 1899. This line running from Peking to Hankow is unquestionably designed to bring Russian influence—and later Russian troops—to the very heart of the Yangtze Valley. It is, possibly, on the cards that the German Government was aware of this latest move of the Belgians to serve the Russian Government and therefore held out for the non-alienation of any part of the Yangtze Valley, but if that was so it is passing strange that an intimation of it was not duly conveyed to the British Government. Had this been done the *Post* would have had no cause to demand that there should be "no retreats before Germany." Having directed attention to the latest move of Russia and to the pronouncement of the Government on the present position of affairs in the Yangtze region and the reasonable demand of the London Press for further information— which we hope will be of the nature of well-founded assurances, that diplomatic relations are not so strained as Lord Cran-

borne's extreme reticence is calculated to lead the general public to imagine—it remains for us to publish what further information we possess about the Yangtze Region. It is on record that on the 9th May, 1899, Mr. Lambert, in the House of Commons, asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether in the exchange of notes between Russia and the United Kingdom, the basis of the Yangtze had been defined, and if not, whether the Government intended to define it; whether the Government claimed the same rights in the Yangtze basin as Russia claimed north of the Great Wall; and whether the treaty rights of the United Kingdom under the Treaty of Tientsin were in any way abrogated to the north of the Great Wall in China.

In reply Mr. Brodrick stated:—"The Yangtze basin has been defined as the provinces adjoining the Yangtze River and Honan and Chekiang. I am unable to state what the exact claims of Russia may be as regards Manchuria. What Mr. Lambert's Government claim as regards the Yangtze Valley is that no portion of the territory shall be leased, mortgaged, or in any way alienated to any other Power. The answer to the third question is in the negative."

From the wording of this claim of non-alienation to any other Power, Germany appears to have concluded that Great Britain seeks exclusive privileges in the Yangtze basin. Why she should have done so, and on what slender peg hang excuses for declining to withdraw from Shanghai we are not quite at a loss to understand, for it is a matter of universal knowledge that the basis of British policy in regard to China is that there shall be an "open door" for trade—equal opportunities for all nations, throughout the Empire. Germany has, as is well known, obtained certain exclusive mining and other rights in Shantung province, together with a "lease" of Kiaochow Bay; France has gobbled up Cochinchina, Tonkin and Annam, and has special concessions for railways, &c. in South China; Russia—well, she's got as much, if not more, than she can digest in North China. Why, then, cannot these Powers allow things to remain as they were and give loyal support to the "Open Door" policy as operative throughout China? The fact of their restlessness, the big talk of increasing fleets out here, and the simultaneous offensiveness of the Chinese Government all point to one, and only one, answer. Great Britain would, we should think, be unable to view with perfect equanimity any attempt to upset the *status quo* involving the establishment of "spheres of influence" in perpetually prejudicial to our trade and prestige in the Far East. In the clearest language warning of this has been given time and again by British statesmen during the past decade, the Duke of Devonshire's utterance on the subject at Glasgow on the 18th October, 1898, being one of the most frank announcements that probably ever fell from the lips of a member of the Cabinet. He said:—"No doubt we have immense commercial interests in China—interests far transcending those of any other nation. These interests are secured by Treaties which we do not intend to see torn up or evaded. We may say, I think, indications on the part of other nations, that they wish to undermine those Treaties and to establish in China spheres of influence where those principles of commercial exclusion which are so dear to some of them may be set up to our disadvantage. When we have any tangible proof of any such intention the Government will feel it to be its duty to oppose those proceedings to the utmost of their power."

The Duke then went on to express doubts as to how long a weak Government such as that of China will be able to maintain the Treaty obligations into which it has entered with us. The Government, he added, is a weak Government because it is at the same time a despotic Government and a decentralised and unorganised Government. How far it commands the support of any considerable portion of the vast population of that country it is very hard for us to know, but what we do know is that the ideas of that people and of its Government are entirely alien to the ideas of the West and almost incomprehensible to us. It is difficult indeed to know how long such a Government of such people may be capable of fulfilling the Treaty obligations into which it has entered. We are very far from denying that the course of events in China, political or commercial, requires the most careful watching and attention on the part of our Government, but, in all these discussions there has been, I think, a confusion of ideas, often exposed, but not altogether, I think, yet entirely dispelled. The Treaty rights which we had with China do not give to us or our competitors any rights whatever as to railway or mining or other industrial concessions. As to these, China is at liberty to make the best bargain she can. On the other hand, the Chinese Government is exposed to having such concessions extorted from her by whoever is best able to bully or cajole her Government or her Statesmen. I do not deny that in such a competition as this our Ministers and Agents may be somewhat at a disadvantage. There are certain influences which, if all tales be true, are potent in China as in India, in other places, and which our Agents are absolutely debilitated from using. There are others which it is easy to conceive are uncongenial to men educated in our methods of doing business. But, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, I very much doubt whether, in this battle of concessions in China, we have come off so much the worst as some people have supposed. We have obtained recently with others valuable concessions—some concessions which, I think, it is extremely doubtful whether those who have been so fortunate as to obtain them will ever think worth while to make use of."

In conclusion the Minister referred to the attempt made at the time to draw a sharp distinction between the two policies which are described as those of the "Open Door" and "Spheres of Influence," in the course of which he asserted that he did not think there was anything inconsistent in those two policies, adding:—"As to the ordinary operations of trade, we hold that we are entitled to the utmost of our power to maintain, and we shall maintain, our rights to the principle of equal opportunities for all. But as to enterprises for development by capital proceeding from other countries, Lord Salisbury has pointed out that absolute equality is not possible in such cases, because it is not possible that two persons can have the same concession in the same place. He does not say it is an expedient arrangement, but some definition and delimitation of the spheres of interest should be made within which the citizens of each country interested may have some prior claim to concessions of this description."

tion and within which the citizens of other countries will undertake not to interfere. I do not say that any arrangement of this kind has yet been definitely arrived at, but communications in this sense have taken place, and I do not see that there would be anything inequitable in such an arrangement as this, under which the chief nations concerned—the Germans, the Russians, and ourselves—should benefit."

We are not in a position now to state just what the outcome was of the negotiations so adroitly hinted at, but we do know that the Yangtze Agreement was concluded by Sir Claude MacDonald with the Government of China subsequent to the Duke's salutary warning, and, as we have seen, it distinctly binds the Chinese Government to refrain from leasing, mortgaging, or in any other way alienating any portion of the Yangtze Valley. In defiance of such a clear understanding it now appears that that plant tool of Russia, the Government of Belgium, has obtained territorial rights in the Yangtze Valley. What excuse the Central Government of China can offer for such a deliberate breach of a solemn undertaking it is not easy to conjecture, for the Chinese Government is capable of committing any enormity; anything that might be supposed impossible. It will not surprise us therefore if she pleads that the privilege was wrung from her most unwilling; that she submitted only to *force majeure*. Poor old China! Utterly helpless! Completely at the mercy of little Belgium! The downfall of the great Middle Kingdom would indeed seem to be complete. But is it so? Is not the resourceful Dowager merely stooping in order that she may conquer. Nothing, we are assured, would suit her better than to let loose the dogs of war among the well-hated *Pan Kwai*. The "fooling" won't go very far, for although "you may fool some people sometimes, you cannot fool all the people all the time." Time will show how the game is progressing, and we shall not be at all surprised to find before long that the illustrious Athalia of the Celestial Empire has been hoist with her own petard.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ENGLISH MAIL of the 11th October was delivered in London on the 20th instant.

A TRUST IN FATS is being organised in St. Paul and Minneapolis with a capital of £1,000,000.

MANILA A CLEAN PORT.—Manila has been declared free of cholera, and clean Bills of Health are being issued.

PLAGUE RETURNS.—The total return of plague cases since January 1st to the 8th inst. shows 548 cases out of which 555 proved fatal.

THE CITY OF PEKING.—The new thrust shaft for the City of Peking is being sent to Yokohama on the *Peru* and is expected she will be ready for sea early in December.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.—During the week ended 8th November there occurred one case of fatal bubonic plague (Chinese) and one case of enteric fever (Japanese) non-fatal.

SILVER AND GOLD CURRENCIES.—In Mexico, which was said to have hugely benefited by a silver standard, expert opinion is veering in favour of gold as a currency basis.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.—Yang Coo-chun, who has been on a visit to his native town of Nuchow, Chekiang province, has returned to Shanghai and was to leave Shanghai for Brussels on the 7th instant.

A CHINESE MINISTER'S BOOK.—Wu Ti Fang, the Chinese Minister, is particularly anxious that his new book may have a large sale in China so that his countrymen may gain a complete idea of Western civilisation.

THE GARRISON SERGENTS' DANCE CLUB.—Colour Sergt. Fielding, hon. sec. of the Garrison Sergeants' Dance Club, wishes to inform members and friends that there will be a practice this week owing to the room not being available.

SOUND AGAIN.—One of the latest jobs at the Kowloon Docks was repairing the hull of the German steamer *Piccola*. She had been ashore at the South end of Macassar Straits. On Saturday the vessel was refloated, and she has since left for Newchwang.

PENGUIN BOUGHT BY A MANILA FIRM.—It is reported that the British steamer *Penguin*, of Hongkong, has been purchased by a Manila firm, but the name of the purchasers cannot at present be ascertained, reports the *Manila Cable News*.

AMERICAN PENSION LIST.—The pension list of the United States government now has more than a million people enrolled. Since June last more than 2,000 names have been added, an increase due almost entirely to pension, growing out of the Spanish-American war.

INOCULATING AGAINST PLAGUE.—The government at Punjab is inoculating the entire population against plague, ravages of which are assuming distressing proportions. Opposition to this system is strong in some quarters, but the government is determined to enforce it.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.—The following changes are notified in the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—A. J. Raymond, Esq., to be deputy chairman *vice* A. Haupt, Esq. Mr. C. Michelau is appointed to the seat vacated by Mr. Haupt.

SCHURMAN AND THE FILIPINOS.—Professor Schurman, speaking in New York on the Philippine question, said that it was still unsettled. It was necessary to make the Filipinos friendly; their aspirations were towards American training, which had already made them demand rights equal to our own. They must become an integral part of the Union or have independence.

COTTAM & CO. FOR GENTS' BATHING GEAR.

COTTAM & CO. FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

COTTAM & CO. FOR WASHING BOW TIES.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL DANCE.—The first practice dance for the St. Andrew's Ball was held at the City Hall between five and seven o'clock yesterday evening. The attendance was good, but the only music available was the bagpipes, the band of the Sherwoods being absent on account of a military funeral.

MAJOR GENERAL GASCOIGNE'S RETURN.—Major General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., returns to Hongkong by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer *Tartar* arriving next Sunday. As we previously announced, he reached Shanghai from Japan on the 7th inst.

GUNNER T. ATKINS, 89 Company R.G.A., threw himself over the verandah of a room in the Military Hospital, on Monday evening, and was killed. At the time the poor fellow was delirious with fever and the ward orderly happened to be absent from the room. He was buried with full military honours yesterday evening.

CHANG CHIN-TUNG and family left Wuchang for Nanking on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo. "H. E. went by the Chinese cruiser *Nansheng*, leaving all the seals of office held by him to Governor and acting Viceroy Tuan Fang, but taking with him to Nanking the seal of the Imperial High Commissioner-ship of commerce.

ANARCHISTS NEAR GIBRALTAR.—Socialists at Linca, close to Gibraltar, recently persisted in holding a prohibited meeting. The troops were to consequence called out, and in the subsequent disturbance 20 of the Socialists were killed and many injured. Documents seized at the headquarters centre of the Anarchist group show communication with various European towns.

TO RESTORE LIFE.—Dr. C. W. Littlechild states that he has discovered that magnetism from the air applied through a specially prepared powder, to convey the magnetic effect will restore life in any organism which is in a condition commonly regarded to be defunct. He says he has revived cats, dogs, birds and bees when medical men have declared life in them to be extinct. He is guarding his discovery with a view, he says, of perfecting the conditions of operations.

OUR POLICE AND ENGINEERING METHODS.—Mr. P. G. McDonnell, of the Manila Municipal Board, arrived from the Philippines on the *Zafra* yesterday, and is spending about ten days in Hongkong for the purpose of studying the methods of the police and engineering departments of the Colony with a view to making recommendations for Manila upon his return. Hongkong, having in general the same sort of conditions and population, has already furnished a model for Manila in some things and it is thought that a closer study will be profitable.

NARROW ESCAPE OF P. W. D. OFFICIALS.—Whist Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth, executive engineer, of the P. W. D. and Messrs. Barrington and Simmons, of the Water Department, were engaged at some work in No. 12, Tai Ping Shan, they narrowly escaped grave injury, owing to the careless way in which the demolition of the houses in question was being carried out. The contractor, Li Lik, was repeatedly warned, but as no notice was taken, and as the gentlemen in question ere this, had received several bruises owing to the falling of bricks he was summoned, and before Mr. We fe this morning was fined \$15.

NEW RAILWAY.—According to a Peking dispatch several wealthy Chinese are now in that city petitioning the Head Office of Mines and Railways for permission to construct a railway between Kailang, the capital of Honan province, and Anching ("foreignised" into Ngankang), capital of Anhui province. It is further stated that the Ministers of Mines and Railways have given their consent to the enterprise, but that the drowsy Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not made up its mind yet in the matter. It is trying to get over the recent attack of "jumps" caused by Sir Ernest Satow's inflexibility.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—All the seats in Warren's circus tent were occupied last evening by another appreciative audience, which included H.E. Dr. A. P. Lello, the Acting Governor of Macao, and party. The programme had not received any material alteration; nevertheless it proved as popular to everyone as upon the occasion of the first performance. Considerable applause was accorded each of the artists and encores were numerous. A machine was given to-day, and in addition to the usual evening performances the circus will be open during Wednesday and Saturday afternoons throughout the stay in Hongkong, which we believe terminates in about a fortnight's time when the circus will proceed to Hanoi.

SMART DETECTIVE WORK.—Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, Yik J., and Lai Wo, boys in the employ of Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co., architects and contractors, were brought up for robbery. It appears that Mr. Warren and his partner, Mr. J. Olson, have repeatedly found their safe open and monies ranging from \$5 to \$10, lost. On the morning of the 10th instant, when Mr. Olson went to his office he found that the safe was opened again, and this time a \$57 bill missing. This was going too far, and the police were notified. Detective Sergeant Watts followed the case and finally arrested the two prisoners. The second prisoner, a bit of a lad, in conjunction with the first, who by the way was a former servant, managed to get a key which could open the safe, but not shut it. They admitted the charge. The first prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour, and the second to receive 12 strokes of the birch, and be detained in goal for 48 hours.

COTTAM & CO. FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

COTTAM & CO. FOR WASHING BOW TIES.

COTTAM & CO. FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

ANOTHER FATAL COLLAPSE.

IN WINGLOK STREET.

ONE MAN KILLED, FOUR INJURED.

At about a quarter to two this afternoon, residents in the neighbourhood of Winglok Street were startled at hearing a crash as of falling debris, and shortly afterwards ascertained that the back walls and kitchen of Nos. 124 and 126 Winglok Street had collapsed. These houses, in conjunction with others, were being demolished prior to re-erection, and when the collapse took place a gang of workmen, chiefly masons, were engaged on the job. The police were immediately notified of the affair, through the telephone, from the Harbour Office, and Chief Inspector Mackie and Detective Inspector Gidley, with a posse of policemen soon arrived on the scene, and a rescue party was established. They quickly found the bruised and dead body of a poor mason suspended on the side of a wall, his head being crushed in by beams and masonry. As the work proceeded four other men were rescued, and when taken out were badly bruised about the head, arms and other parts of the body. The name of the deceased mason was Chan How Fat, aged 30 years. Ambulance cars and the black box were soon in the spot, and the deceased was taken to the Central Station, while the four injured men were removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The contractor attending to the work of demolition of the houses is Wing Sing, of Square Street. Deputy Superintendent Lyons was also of the scene, while the P.W.D. was represented by Mr. H. E. Y. Haggard, who commenced making investigations regarding the collapse. As the buildings now stand they are in a very dangerous position, and the back walls, facing Tung Mee Lane, right behind the Harbour Office, look as if a strong wind or a shower of rain would bring them down.

COLLAPSE INQUIRY CONTINUED.

The collapse inquiry was continued before Mr. Hazeland this afternoon, when Mr. Tooker completed his evidence. The Hon. W. Chatham went into the witness box and gave his evidence showing that he had examined the debris of No. 30 and thought the work was very fair, seeing nothing for complaint with regard to the bricks. In his opinion the collapse was due to an insufficiency of strength in the wall, but if proper rods had been inserted it would not have occurred. (Proceeding.)

WA HING SILVER MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE WOUND UP.

Mr. Morgan Phillips, instructed by Mr. Looker, appeared before the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court this morning to support a petition of Wong Chi Tong for the winding up of the Wa Hing Silver Mining Company, Limited.

Mr. Morgan Phillips said that the necessary advertisements had been issued to satisfy the Registrar. Notice had been given by Mr. Holmes, solicitor, that certain creditors of the Company intended to appear at the hearing of the petition, but they were not present. The creditors' indentments were upwards of \$28,000. Counsel said he was not only appearing for his nominal client, but for all the creditors, who desired the winding up. He applied that Mr. Arthur R. Land Lowe be appointed liquidator.

His Lordship said that ten days after he made an order Mr. Morgan Phillips would have to take out a summons to proceed further. He was not certain who would be the best person on whom to make an order.

Mr. Morgan Phillips suggested that in any it would be sufficient to make an order on the Company and on Mr. Holmes.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship then gave the following judgment:—"This is a Petition by one Wong Chi Tong, a mining engineer, for the winding up of the Wa Hing Silver Mining Company, Limited, on the ground that the Company is unable to pay its debts. It appears that the Petitioner brought an action against the Company for services rendered, and last February obtained judgment for thirteen or fourteen hundred dollars. The execution issued was, of little avail to the Petitioner as the assets available were not nearly sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Meetings have since been held and the majority of the shareholders appear to wish that the Company should be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the local Companies Ordinance, 1865 to 1889. The necessary preliminary advertisements appear to have been duly inserted and the necessary formalities observed, and therefore I will make the order for winding up."

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Peru*) to-morrow.
Indian (*Namsang*) 15th inst.
Canadian (*Tartar*) 16th inst.
French (*Indus*) 18th inst.
American (*Coffie*) 18th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 24th inst.
American (*Korea*) 6th prox.

The Sikh Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Albatross* arrived in New York on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. Co.'s steamer *Albatross* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 11th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 15th inst.

COTTAM & CO. FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

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TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Chamberlain at Sandringham.
LONDON, November 10th.
His Majesty the King conversed with Mr. Chamberlain prior to entering the church at Sandringham yesterday, after which the German Emperor engaged the right honourable gentleman in conversation alone for fifteen minutes.

A New China Medal.
The officers of the mercantile marine serving on transports during the China war are to be awarded a special medal.

More Birthday Honours.
The Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred on Prince Arisugawa of Japan. Mr. J. Carey Hall, British Consul at Kobe, has been made a Companion of the new Imperial Service Order.

The Gordon College.
General Lord Kitchener has opened the Gordon College at Khartoum.

Mascagni Arrested.
The celebrated musical composer, Mascagni, has been arrested at Boston, at the instance of his managers, for alleged failure to complete his contract.

THE JANET WALDORF DRAMATIC COMPANY.

A notable dramatic season will be opened at the Theatre Royal next Monday evening by the Janet Waldorf Dramatic Company who will appear in *A Royal Diva*, the celebrated spectacular, historical and military drama. The success of this piece throughout the English speaking world has been remarkable. A strong emotional play it presents great opportunities for the passionate portrayal of the phases of life which strike the deepest chords of human nature. The story of the love of Napoleon and Josephine and the divorce of the Empress to meet diplomatic interests furnish alone a thrilling tragedy of love and sorrow. In addition the military element is so realistic that the audience are kept throughout in a state of great excitement and anxious expectancy. Then the play has also the advantage of historical accuracy so that while the heart is touched and the emotions stirred the mind is gaining. The success of the piece can therefore be understood and it has remained for Miss Waldorf's Company to first introduce it to Hongkong audiences with all the numerous accessories and large equipment necessary to its production. There are six scenes and three tableaux and each one is in itself a triumph of theatrical art. The costuming will be of the period in all its magnificence and the incidental music specially adapted to the exceptional features of the play.

TROOPS BOUND WEST.

THE "PALAWAN" COMING DEPARTURE.

The transport *Palawan* leaves for Singapore with details on Sunday. No. 63 and 64 Coy. R.G.A. are bound for Singapore, and other details and families embark for England. The heavy baggage and horses are to be taken on board the steamer on Friday and the troops embark on Saturday. Major Gwynne and R. W. F. will be in command of the details. Captain Hill, 10th P.L.I., is detailed for duty with the 2nd R. W. F.; Captain Wilkins, with 14th B. L. Infantry details; Captain Dykes, R. G. A., and Lieut. Langton, R. G. A., with R. G. A. details.

HOCKEY.

There will be a match to-morrow afternoon, when the Club will oppose H.M.S. *Albion*. The following will represent the Club: Goal: C. A. Parker, R.N. Backs: F. H. Yeats and L. Murphy. Half-backs: C. P. Chater, A. W. Whitlow, and Capt. Tulloch, R.A. Forwards: J. Hoper (Capt.), A. G. Roberts, Lt. Duddon-Thornhill, R.N., R. H. Carter, R.N., and P. P. I. Woodhouse.

NAVAL NOTES.

H.M.S. *Argonaut* is expected here shortly. H.M.S. *Esperance* left for Singapore yesterday. H.M.S. *Blenheim* left for Mrs. Day to-day for target practice. The new Japanese warships *Tatsugata* and *Asahi* which sailed at Singapore on 28th ultimo, probably proceeded direct to Japan from the Strait, for had their commanders intended calling here we should have had the pleasure of seeing these fine vessels by this time. The sloop *Esperance* left port this afternoon, proceeding to sea through Green Island pass.

IN THE WAKE OF THE STORM.

STEAMER ARRIVES IN DAMAGED CONDITION.

It can hardly be said that ships to the South East of Hongkong are experiencing the silver lining to the storm-clouds for, though the typhoon has past the weather is still overcast, squally and generally miserable. Among the latest arrivals we have reports that navigation is being conducted without observations and the time of arrival, to a few hours is unknown till the coast is sighted. The *Gatherer* arrived from Australia via Manila this morning with a number of horses on board. In spite of a bad passage from the Philippines the animals are in excellent condition. The Austrian steamer *Tiro*, from Singapore, encountered the blow and her deck fittings have been severely damaged, while the German steamer *Deutscher*, from Manila, has had a severe encounter. The storm is travelling towards the South West and a number of ships are steaming in its wake on a comparatively smooth sea.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, November 10th, 1902.

SOLDIERS ACCUSED.

The Canton officials have received many petitions from different parts of the province accusing the soldiers of squeezing to such an extent that their presence is feared more than the robbers they are sent to arrest. The result of the petitions is that the local "Bo Ri of Public Safety" has issued proclamations and notified all local guards that all squeezing on the part of soldiers must stop, and that charges against soldiers must be promptly investigated and all offenders severely punished. It is notorious that soldiers must be well bribed before they will perform the slightest duties. If a person has plenty of money he can indefinitely postpone his arrest no matter how grave his offence may be.

PLACARDS.

Placards continue to be posted in many parts of the province. One in Hunan accuses the missionaries of being political agents who under cover of their work are seeking to gain the hearts of the people in order to seize the land more easily. These placards are both anti-foreign and anti-missionary. It is a good many years since we have heard of such a number of placards and continued for such a long time.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL.

It is reported on good authority that some Japanese doctors are on their way to Canton to establish a large hospital in the western part of the city. These doctors are said to be under the direction of the "Anti-Russian Society," their object being to win the Chinese for Japan and inculcate anti-Russian doctrine. The hospital will be on an extensive scale and will grant free aid to all.

BOXERS.

It is still rumored that the "boxers" are at work in the city but nothing definite can be learned regarding their numbers nor their methods of operation. From several large cities in the country comes the report that boxer societies have been organized. It is also said that the secret societies are very active.

CANTON, Nov. 11th, 1902.
KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's Birthday was celebrated yesterday. Athletic sports were held on the lawn tennis ground. The foreign community was well represented. The sports consisted in putting the weight, races of various kinds, jumping, etc. Luncheon was provided for all. The day was fine, and every one seemed happy.

AMMUNITION FOR THE REBELS.

It is rumored here that certain members of the "Reform Party" have promised to supply the Kwangsi rebels with all the ammunition they require. Several outfits for manufacturing cartridges have lately found their way from Hongkong, and escaped the notice of the C. S. officials. If these reports are true, and there is every reason to believe them, then the rebels in Kwangsi may be able to keep the country disturbed for a long time.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING.

The Shi Man Hok Tong held a large mass meeting last Sunday to discuss reform. The meeting was thrown open to those present for free discussion. The opportunity to air views was fully taken advantage of and a lively time followed. The chairman was not equal to the occasion and the result was that several persons were shouting for a hearing at one time. So hot did some of the speakers become that at times it looked as if a free fight would occur. As it rained some time ago this kind of gathering should do good. The Chinese will take kindly to such meetings and the officials should be wise enough to keep their hands off.

THE SWATOW OPIUM DIFFICULTY.

FURTHER ACTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SWATOW, 10th November.

With regard to the recent opium seizure by the Kwong Hing Fung, the Consul and officer of foreign affairs have received a telegraphic despatch from the Canton Viceroy. It was to the effect that a telegram had come to hand from the British Consul at Swatow, reporting that Messrs. Bradley and Company, British merchants, had two chests of opium seized in the street by the Kwong Hing Fung after full duty and likin had been paid on the property. This opium was to be immediately returned to Messrs. Bradley and Company and further action was to be taken in the matter. Messrs. Bradley received the opium on Friday evening in the presence of the British Consul and officer of Foreign Affairs.

The Ching Hai magistrate has been ordered to deal with the matter. A fair amount of the drug has been imported within the last few days.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. F. Acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 11th at 12.5 p.m. The barometer has risen moderately over Japan, falls slightly on the E. coast of China.

Pressure is highest over Central Japan, and the depression is still lying over N. China.

The monsoon is interrupted on the China coast to the Northward of Hongkong, and is probably decreasing over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast: moderate N.E. winds; dull, some rain.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

BOMBAY'S EXPORT TRADE IN 1901.

We reviewed recently that portion of the annual statement of the trade and navigation of the Bombay Presidency which referred to imports. The details of the export trade do not present the same variety of interest; but they are pleasant reading, because they mark a gratifying recovery from the extremely low figures of the previous years. Exports from Western India naturally group themselves under two heads—exports of foreign merchandise and exports of indigenous products. With regard to the former, the figures show that Bombay is steadily ceasing to occupy that commanding position as a port of collection of produce and distribution of foreign merchandise for the East Coast of Africa and Western Asia which she formerly held. The establishment of direct communication by sea between Europe and those countries contributed largely to this result, but we are told that the inevitable displacement of local trade caused by the plague. This portion of our enterprise commerce must be regarded as doomed; shipping facilities between Europe and her African and Asian markets are increasing; but the actual loss is not so great as would at first sight appear, for Indian goods are elbowing their way where foreign manufactures were formerly supreme.

Exports of Indian merchandise reached in aggregate 3,529 lakhs, which is by far the largest volume of trade recorded during the past 5 years. The staple exports are grain, opium, cotton and seeds, and cotton manufactures, in all of which, save opium, trade was brisk. Opium decreased because of the high prices demanded, owing to an under-estimate of the Malwa crop, which encouraged the increasing tendency of the Chinese to consume their native drug. Grain improved by nearly twelve lakhs, but the total still did not nearly reach normal proportions. Wheat, for instance, dropped to the insignificant total of 4 lakhs, not through any deficiency in the harvest, but owing to the high prices prevailing locally, which made it more profitable to keep the grain in the country. There is reason to fear that some portion of the wheat trade has been permanently diverted through lack of railway facilities.

Cotton exports, after two years of depression, attained the proportions of 1,125 lakhs or the largest figures since 1891-92. Japan alone took half the total quantity, China absorbed an additional 88 lakhs worth; and all the European countries were heavier buyers except the United Kingdom and Belgium. An interesting item in this department of our overseas trade is the rapid growth in the export of cotton seed. Prior to 1901, the returns under this head were unworthy of note, but in that year they rose to 4.73 lakhs, and last year they reached the respectable total of 45.54 lakhs. The generally low rates of freight obtaining, and the invention of an improved method of cleaning before export, which greatly reduces the bulk, are the reasons given why this commodity, of which large quantities have always been available, has suddenly found a European market. For reasons not altogether dissociated, we believe, from the popularity of margarine, there is an increasing demand for cotton seed oil, and better methods of husking and oil extraction have led to a wider use of cotton seed cake as a cattle food. It seems that cotton seed is to a certain extent displacing linseed in the United Kingdom for the latter purpose, as the exports of linseed show no signs of returning to their average dimensions.

Yarn worth 84 lakhs was exported—an increase of 110 per cent., on the previous year, and a big advance over any other year in the quinquennium. If countries were larger consumers, but in the case of China the development at following closely upon the cessation of the recent disturbances was phenomenal. Cotton manufacturers rose 14 per cent, and India grey piece goods are obtaining a strong hold on the East African and Arabian Market. Bombay has regained her position at Aden, the great distributing centre for Arabia but lost ground in the Indian market. Consular reports from the western littoral of the Red Sea tell of the strides made by American cotton goods, owing to the close study of local requirements. Exports of hides and skins sank to their former proportions—a healthy sign; indigo dropped 43 per cent, largely the fruit of Continental competition, exports of manganese doubled, and Aden brought an additional seven lakhs' worth of unmanufactured tobacco. It is a little surprising to find that China took fishman and shrimps of the value of nearly three lakhs; and on the previous year the trade was more than double this figure.—*Times of India*.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIAN AND SPANISH SECURITIES.

The French Ministry of Finance has just published some very interesting and significant statistics as to the amount of French wealth invested abroad, the total of which reaches £1,200,000,000. Only £400,000,000 is invested in Great Britain, as against £800,000,000 in Russia, £120,000,000 in Spain, some £1,500,000 in Austria-Hungary, and £60,000,000 in Italy. In Egypt there is £57,400,000 invested, and over £60,000,000 in British South Africa. Most of this money is invested in foreign Government loans, but the South African investments are mines and industrial companies connected therewith. The extent of the foreign commitments of French capital, though large, is not, however, by any means so striking as its distribution. In that distribution, it is hardly too much to say, may be found a fingerpost to French foreign policy, combined with the small investments and the great financial houses when they believe the investment of £1,000,000 of French capital in Spain makes it absolutely certain that France will never be a passive spectator where the vital interests of Spain are concerned, and that revolution involving financial ruin will not be allowed in Spain. Again, the £28,000,000 lent to Russia binds France to Russia more securely than any formal clauses in a Treaty of Alliance. What, also, French investors have £60,000,000 of capital in Egypt, they will never seriously wish to destroy the magnificent security afforded by the British occupation.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

WARM PARLIAMENTARY SESSION PREDICTED.

FAR EASTERN REPORTS CURRENT IN LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fleet Street, October 10th.
The main theme of discussion in England just now is the session of Parliament to be opened in a few days. There can be no doubt that ministers will have to face one of the most difficult sessions since the heat of the Home Rule struggle in 1885. The Education Bill is responsible for the rumour, with the Irish question chiming in whenever the combatants on the educational matter pause to get breath. The application of the Crimes Act to Dublin and other towns has caused angry whoops from across the Channel and the vacation has been enlivened by the prosecution of many an M.P., who on the platforms of the Education Bill invited the minions of Dublin Castle to "tread on the tail of the cat." But the Irish question is always with us. It is the Education struggle that is new. Nonconformist Unionists threaten to revolt from the government side as they contend that the Bill gives unfair privilege to the clergy at the cost of public money. Liberal churchmen like the Bishop of Hereford oppose it because of the human interest it will arouse—and many of both parties are antagonistic because it entails the expenditure of public control in the shape of ad hoc bodies. In the Midlands, Unionism has expressed its voice so fiercely that even Mr. Chamberlain's power has temporarily at least, been shaken. Mr. Balfour declares that the government's fortunes are bound up in the Bill, but I should not be surprised to hear that it had been dropped altogether or amended beyond the recognition of its authors.

The Franco-Siamese settlement is treated in most of the English papers as a matter for satisfaction, as it is hoped to remove a cause of possible international friction. It is generally thought, however, that France has the best of the bargain. I was curious to see how the ally of France regarded it. I find the *Novosti* expects to see France adopt a much more prominent policy in dealing with China. "The French government intends in its attitude towards China to make a supporting base in Indo-China, that is, in Tonquin and Cochinchina, so that the French colonies may supply the means whereby France can make sure of attaining the ends in view. Just as it is the special endeavour of Great Britain to concentrate the colonisation of Africa, so France intends to play."

A MORE PROMINENT PART in China than has been the case hitherto. It is very probable that the objects aimed at will be gained sooner or later, seeing that France possesses in its Asiatic colonies a base which is important enough to be able to work upon China in the desired direction. Thus the Russian press adds fuel to the Chauvinist fire in France.

From New York I learn that Mr. Jamesby Tata, a retired Parsee merchant, is over there trying to interest Mr. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists in the development of the iron and steel industry of India. He is of opinion that with American capital and machinery the mineral wealth of India may be made a power in the financial world.

It is the intention of the British Foreign Office, I am told to create no less than twenty new student interpreters in China next year, the majority of them to be located in provinces where there have not been student interpreters previously. It would seem from this and other evidence that the

FOREIGN OFFICE IS NOW MORE ALIVE to the necessity of being well represented in the North as well as in the Central and Southern provinces of China, than it has been.

This week the anti-ritual movement in England has received stimulus from the death of John Kensit. His son went to Liverpool to conduct a "no-popery" meeting, but it ended in a riot as he was sent to prison for disturbing the peace. John Kensit then went down to hold meetings of protest, but while passing through the street a heavy iron chisel struck him near the eye. He was taken to the hospital and while there double pneumonia set in causing his death. A man has been arrested and charged with throwing the chisel. The day following the death the Home Secretary ordered the release of Kensit's son. Since that time the shop kept by the Kensit family in Paternoster Row has been besieged by zealous Protestants eager to buy a photograph of the leader they now call "the first martyr of the twentieth century."

A letter from Johannesburg informs me that the "Gold Reel City" is desirous of paying a special honour to Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, it being proposed to make the former its first freeman and the latter its second, the formal document bearing evidence of the freedom having been conferred being intended to be transmitted to them.

THE COLONI L'SECRETARY V. There are, I am told, practically no dissentients from this suggestion; but some cautious folk would postpone the actual proposal until the Government's policy regarding the taxation of the gold mines is announced.

I am assured the King has received an intimation that the Mikado of Japan intends to erect, probably at Tokyo, some memorial of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. As this is the most important alliance ever concluded in the history of Japan, His Majesty regards it as an epoch-making indication of the development of his country on European lines. I believe that King Edward has expressed his appreciation of it.

General Viljoen, the Boer leader, is in London arranging for the sale of the English and American rights of his book on the war. He is a ruddy, active man, of pleasing and intelligent appearance. He speaks English well and apparently the settlement of the war was a real one to him, for he is free from all bitter expressions except when it comes to discussing the news supplied to British newspapers during the war. Chancing to meet him the other day I obtained a glance at his manuscript. It is written in a clear style and will be well over 100,000 words in length. Among the matters dealt with is

THE SEIGE OF L. DYSMITH. Viljoen is not a whole-souled admirer of the Boer tactics in that part of the campaign. He goes to America in the course of this month on a lecturing tour. There will be quite an epidemic of Boer writings soon, for we are to have books also from Mr. Kruger, General Dewet, and Colonel Schiel. A Dutch journalist of my acquaintance predicts that the public will be disappointed by the first two of these efforts.

The England householder is being hard hit by the American coal strike. A great export of coal is taking place to America, and the result will be a large increase in the price of that commodity. In the winter coal generally rises in London to between 26 and 30 shillings per ton according to the quality. The best coal is already at 28 shillings and it is expected

that if the American strike continues it will reach 35 shillings or even £2 a ton. Coal will in all probability be dearer this year than it has been for thirty years. If, however, the consumer suffers the Exchequer will benefit.

THE HEAVY EXPORT OF COAL this autumn and winter will bring a considerable sum into the Treasury.

In reference to the conference of certain of the landlords of Ireland on the everlasting land question, I hear a rumour that the landlords are going to suggest seventeen years' purchase. Men who know the lie of things in Ireland believe if this is done the land question will be finally settled. This is such good news that I "hae me doos."

The Church Congress is proceeding this week at Northampton. Among the subjects discussed was the closer union of the denominations. Canon Hensley Henson headed the movement for greater inter-communication. From a report of the proceedings I extract the following—"The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) supported Canon Henson in a very practical, telling manner, citing in support of the desire his interesting experiences among different Christian communities among the Chinese. The whole discussion of this thorny question was carried on in an excellent spirit, and it is worthy of note that the feeling of the Congress was, if anything, on the side of Canon Henson and his able supporters."

When I began this letter I fully intended and lying in a lay of joyful note to conclude. We have had a very chilly summer and it was followed by early fogs and gripping cold. When I began to write, the weather had cleared and the brightness of an ideal October day was in the air. Alas, for the optimist in this western climate! In the interval the clouds have gathered and the rain is now descending as it has ever done with short intervals during the past twelve months. To-day we are still searching through the slush with our dripping umbrellas as many of you now under Eastern sun have done before.

TYPE QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 12th November.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
MAIWA NEW	950/960
"LAST YEAR	980/1,000
"OLDEST	1,020/1,060
PATNA NEW	950
"OLD	952
BEARERS NEW	950
"OLD	No stock
PERSIAN (PAPER)	810/860

To-day's Advertisements.

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS.

ON THE PRAYA, FACING THE CENTRAL MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

AND EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF THIS WORLD-RENOWNED ORGANISATION. THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC SKILL EVER KNOWN IN THE FAR EAST. LOOK OUT FOR CHANGE OF PROGRAMME (IN A FEW DAYS), WHEN SOME STARTLING NOVELTIES MAY BE EXPECTED.

Box Office at THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.'S.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY DURING THE SEASON.

Prices of Admission:—Private box to hold six persons, \$15.00
Box Seats 3.00
Dress Circle 2.00
Carpet Seats 1.00
Gallery, (for Children only) 0.50
(Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price)
Special Seats reserved for Chinese Ladies.

GEO. WARREN, Sole Proprietor.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1204d]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LARKE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1204d]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee and Manager Mr. W. REULE.

Representative Mr. ARTHUR SEYMOUR.

W THE JANET WALDORF COMPANY.

MONDAY, 17th instant.

The Famous Military Drama:

"A ROYAL DIVORCE."

MISS

JANET WALDORF

As the Empress Josephine.

Napoleon: Mr. NORVAL MCGREGOR.

The Scenery, Costumes, Accessories, and Synopsis of events of the five Acts and Tableaux of this Attractive Play will be produced in its entirety.

Prices \$2, & \$1.

Box Plan at Robinson's.

Special Tram and Ferry Service.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1203d]

WANTED.

SEVERAL CAPABLE EUROPEAN or ENGLISH Speaking Chinese to act as SALESMEN at Outposts. None but competent energetic men need apply.

Address: P.O. BOX 712,

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1203d]

VICTORIA CHAPTER.

No. 525, E.C.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCAION of the above CHAPTER will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1203d]

EOTHEN MARK LODGE,

No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1206d]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified by this Department that at Twelve o'clock noon on the 22nd November of the current year, Tenders by public auction will again be invited, at the Secretariat of this Department, for the CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR SHEDS for the Market of San Domingos.

In order to be admitted to the Auction it will be necessary for bidders to prove that they have made a provisional deposit of \$45.25.

Conditions for Competition and Specifications of the Work can be seen in this Department on Week Days, not being public holidays, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Public Works Department, Macao, 22nd October, 1902.

A. NUNES, Engineer in charge.

1162d]

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1162d]

THE POPULAR

SCOTCH WHISKY

IS

"BLACK & WHITE."



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING.

TELEGRAMS.

(Rider's)

Mr. Chamberlain at Sandringham.
London, November 10th.

His Majesty the King conversed with Mr. Chamberlain prior to entering the church at Sandringham yesterday, after which the German Emperor engaged the right honourable gentleman in conversation alone for fifteen minutes.

A New China Medal.

The officers of the mercantile marine serving on transports during the China war are to be awarded a special medal.

LATER.

More Birthday Honours.

The Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred on Prince Arisugawa of Japan. Mr. J. Carey Hall, British Consul at Kobe, has been made a Companion of the new Imperial Service Order.

The Gordon College.

General Lord Kitchener has opened the Gordon College at Khartoum.

Mascagni Arrested.

The celebrated musical composer, Mascagni, has been arrested at Boston, at the instance of his managers, for alleged failure to complete his contract.

THE JANET WALDORF DRAMATIC COMPANY.

A notable dramatic season will be opened at the Theatre Royal next Monday evening by the Janet Waldorf Dramatic Company who will appear in *A Royal Divorce*, the celebrated, spectacular, historical and military drama. The success of this piece throughout the English speaking world has been remarkable. A strong emotional play it presents great opportunities for the passionate portrayal of the phases of life which strike the deepest chords of human nature. The story of the love of Napoleon and Josephine and the divorce of the Empress to meet diplomatic interests furnish alone a thrilling tragedy of love and sorrow. In addition the military element is so realistic that the audience are kept throughout in a state of great excitement and anxious expectancy. Then the play has also the advantage of historical accuracy so that while the heart is touched and the emotions stirred the mind is gaining. The success of the piece can therefore be understood and it has remained for Miss Waldorf's Company to first introduce it to Hongkong audiences with all the numerous accessories and large equipment necessary to its production. There are six scenes and three tableaux and each one is in itself a triumph of theatrical art. The costuming will be of the period in all its magnificence and the incidental music specially adapted to the exceptional features of the play.

TROOPS BOUND WEST.

THE "PALAWAN" COMING DEPARTURE.

The transport *Palawan* leaves for Singapore with details on Sunday. No. 62 and 64 Coys. R.G.A. are bound for Singapore, and other details and families embark for England. The heavy baggage and horses are to be taken on board the steamer on Friday and the troops embark on Saturday. Major Gwynne and R. W. F. will be in command of the details. Captain Hill, 10th P.L.I., is detailed for duty with the 2nd R. W. F.; Captain Wilkins, 14th B. I., infantry details; Captain Dykes, R. G. A., and Lieut. Langton, R. G. A., with R. G. A. details.

HOCKEY.

There will be a match to-morrow afternoon, when the Club will oppose H.M.S. *Albatross*. The following will represent the Club: Goal: C. A. Parker, R.N. Backs: F. H. Yeats and L. Murphy. Half-backs: C. P. Chater, A. W. Whitlow, and Capt. Tulloch, R.A. Forwards: J. H. Oper (Capt.), A. G. Roberts, Lt. Bradman-Thornhill, R. A. H. Carter, R.N., and P. J. L. Wodehouse.

NAVAL NOTES.

H.M.S. *Argonaut* is expected here shortly. H.M.S. *Esperanza* left for Singapore yesterday. H.M.S. *Blenheim* left for Mrs. Bay today for target practice. The new Japanese war ship *Tsushima* and *Asama* which sailed at Singapore on 28th ultimo, probably proceeded direct to Japan from the Strait, for had it not been intended calling here we should have had the pleasure of seeing these fine vessels by this time. The sloop *Esperanza* left port this afternoon, proceeding to sea through Green Island Pass.

IN THE WAKE OF THE STORM.

STEAMER ARRIVES IN DAMAGED CONDITION.

It can hardly be said that ships to the South East of Hongkong are experiencing the silver lining to the storm-clouds for though the typhoon has past the weather is still overcast, squally and generally miserable. Among the latest arrivals we have reports that navigation is being conducted without observations and the time of arrival to a few hours is unknown till the coast is sighted. The *Guthrie* arrived from Australia via Manila this morning with a number of horses on board. In spite of a bad passage from the Philippines the animals are in excellent condition. The Austrian steamer *Diem* from Singapore, encountered the blow and her deck fittings have been severely damaged, while the German steamer *Dieterich* from Manila, has had a severe encounter. The storm is travelling towards the South West and a further bad and ships are steaming in its wake on a comparatively smooth sea.

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, November 10th, 1902.

SOLDIERS ACCUSED.

The Canton officials have received many petitions from different parts of the province accusing the soldiers of squalor, to such an extent that their presence is feared more than the robbers they are sent to arrest. The result of the petitions is that the local "Board of Public Safety" has issued proclamations and notified all local guards that all queering on the part of soldiers must stop, and that charges against soldiers must be promptly investigated and all offenders severely punished. It is notorious that soldiers must be well bribed before they will perform the slightest duties. If a person has plenty of money he can indefinitely postpone his arrest no matter how grave his offence may be.

PLACARDS.

Placards continue to be posted in many parts of the province. One in Hainan accuses the missionaries of being political agents who under cover of their work are seeking to gain the hearts of the people in order to seize the land more easily. These placards are both anti-foreign and anti-missionary. It is a good many years since we have heard such a number of placards and continued for such a long time.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL.

It is reported on good authority that some Japanese doctors are on their way to Canton to establish a large hospital in the western part of the city. These doctors are said to be under the direction of the "Anti-Russian Society" their object being to win the Chinese for Japan and inculcate anti-Russian doctrine. The hospital will be on an extensive scale and will grant free aid to all.

BOXERS.

It is still rumored that the "boxers" are at work in the city but nothing definite can be learned regarding their numbers nor their methods of operation. From several large cities in the country comes the report that boxer societies have been organized. It is also said that the secret societies are very active.

CANTON, Nov. 11th, 1902.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's Birthday was celebrated yesterday. Athletic sports were held on the lawn-tennis ground. The foreign community was well represented. The sports consisted in putting the weight, races of various kinds, jumping, etc. Luncheon was provided for all. The day was fine, and every one seemed happy.

AMMUNITION FOR THE REBELS.

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ANOTHER MASS MEETING.

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THE SWATOW OPIUM DIFFICULTY.**FURTHER ACTION.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

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BOMBAY'S EXPORT TRADE IN 1901.

We reviewed recently that portion of the annual statement of the trade and navigation of the Bombay Presidency which referred to imports. The details of the export trade do not present the same variety of interest; but they are pleasant reading, because they mark a gratifying recovery from the extremely low figures of the previous years. Exports from Western India naturally group themselves under two heads—exports of foreign merchandise and exports of indigenous products. With regard to the former, the figures show that Bombay is steadily ceasing to occupy that commanding position as a port of collection of produce and distribution of foreign merchandise for the East Coast of Africa and Western Asia which she formerly held. The establishment of direct communication by sea between Europe and those countries contributed largely to this result, but we are told that the inevitable displacement was hastened by the disorganization of local trade caused by the plague. This portion of our entrepot commerce must be regarded as doomed; shipping facilities between Europe and her African and Asian markets are increasing; but the actual loss is not so great as would at first sight appear, for Indian goods are elbowing their way where foreign manufactures were formerly supreme.

Exports of Indian merchandise reached a total of 3,529 lakhs, which is by far the largest volume of trade recorded during the past 5 years. The staple exports are grain, opium, cotton and seeds, and cotton manufactures; in all of which, save opium, trade was brisk. Opium decreased because of the high prices demanded, owing to an under-estimate of the Malwa Crop, which encouraged the increasing tendency of the Chinese to consume their native drug. Grain improved by nearly twelve lakhs, but the total still did not nearly reach normal proportions. Wheat, for instance, dropped to the insignificant total of 43 lakhs, not through any deficiency in the harvest, but owing to the high prices prevailing locally, which made it more profitable to keep the grain in the country. There is reason to fear that some portion of the wheat trade has been permanently diverted through lack of railway facilities.

Cotton exports, after two years of depression, attained the proportions of 1,125 lakhs or the largest figures since 1891-92. Japan alone took half the total quantity, China absorbed an additional 88 lakhs worth, and all the European countries were heavier buyers except the United Kingdom and Belgium. An interesting item in this department of our overseas trade is the rapid growth in the export of cotton seed. Prior to 1901, the returns under this head were unworthy of note, but in that year they rose to 4.73 lakhs, and last year they reached the respectable total of 45.34 lakhs. The generally low rates of freight obtaining, and the invention of an improved method of cleaning before export, which greatly reduces the bulk, are the reasons given why this commodity, of which large quantities have always been available, has suddenly found a European market. For reasons not altogether dissociated, we believe, from the popularity of margarine, there is an increasing demand for cotton seed oil, and better methods of husking and oil extraction have led to a wider use of cotton seed cake as a cattle food. It seems that cotton seed is to a certain extent displacing linseed in the United Kingdom for the latter purpose, as the exports of linseed show no signs of returning to their average dimensions.

Wool worth 84 lakhs was exported—an increase of 110 per cent., on the previous year, and a big advance over any other year in the quinquennium. If the countries were larger consumers, but in the case of China the development in following closely upon the cessation of the recent disturbances was phenomenal. Cotton manufacturers rose 14 per cent., and Indian grey piece goods are obtaining a strong hold on the East African and Arabian Market. Bombay has regained her position at Aden, the great distributing centre for Arabia but lost ground in Abyssinia. Consular reports from the western littoral of the Red Sea tell of the strides made by American cotton goods, owing to the close study of local requirements. Exports of hides and skins sank to their former proportions—a healthy sign, indicating dropped 43 per cent., largely the fruit of Continental competition. Exports of manganese doubled, and Aden brought an additional seven lakhs worth of unmanufactured tobacco. It is a little surprising to find that China took fishman and sharkskins of the value of nearly three lakhs; and on the previous year the trade was more than double the figure.—*Times of India*.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIAN AND SPANISH SECURITIES.

The French Ministry of Finance has just published some very interesting and significant statistics as to the amount of French wealth invested abroad, the total of which reaches £1,200,000,000. Only £400,000,000 is invested in Great Britain, against £280,000,000 in Russia, £120,000,000 in Spain, some £115,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, and £60,000,000 in Italy. In Egypt there is £57,400,000 invested, and over £60,000,000 in British South Africa. Most of this money is invested in foreign Government loans, but the South African investments are mines and industrial companies connected therewith. The extent of the foreign commitments of French capital, though large, is not, however, by any means so striking as its distribution. In that distribution, it is hardly too much to say, may be found a fingerpost to French foreign policy, for no French Government can withstand the combined pressure of the small investor and the great financial houses when they believe their money to be in danger. For example, the investment of £120,000,000 of French capital in Spain makes it absolutely certain that France will never be a passive spectator when the vital interests of Spain are concerned, and that revolution involving financial ruin will not be allowed in Spain. Again, the £280,000,000 lent to Russia binds France to Russia more securely than any formal clauses in a Treaty of Alliance. While, also, French investors have £60,000,000 of capital in Egypt, they will never seriously wish to destroy the magnificent security afforded by the British occupation.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

WARM PARLIAMENTARY SESSION PREDICTED.

FAR EASTERN REPORTS CURRENT IN LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fleet Street, October 10th. The main theme of discussion in England just now is the session of Parliament to be opened in a few days. There can be no doubt that ministers will have to face one of the most difficult sessions since the late of the Home Rule struggles in 1885. The Education Bill is responsible for the rumour, with the Irish question chiming in whenever the combatants on the educational matter pause to get breath. The application of the Crimes Act to Dublin and other towns has roused angry whoops from across St. George's Channel and the vacation has been enlivened by the prosecution of many an M.P. who on the platforms of the Emerald Isle invited the minions of Dublin Castle to "read on the tail of me coat." But the Irish question is always with us. It is the Education struggle that is new. Nonconformist Unionists threaten to revolt from the government side as they contend that the Bill gives unfair privilege to the clergy at the cost of public money. Liberal churchmen like the Bishop of Hereford oppose it because of the sectarian bitterness it will arouse—and many of both parties are antagonistic because it entails the expenditure of public control in the shape of ad hoc bodies. In the Midlands, Unionism has expressed its voice so fiercely that even Mr. Chamberlain's power has, temporarily at least, been shaken. Mr. Balfour declares that the government's fortunes are bound up in the Bill, but I should not be surprised to hear that it had been dropped altogether or amended beyond the recognition of its authors.

The Franco-Siamese settlement is treated in most of the English papers as a matter for satisfaction, as it is hoped to remove a cause of possible international friction. It is generally thought, however, that France has the best of the bargain. I was curious to see how the ally of France regarded it. I find the *Nouvelliste* expects to see France adopt a much more prominent policy in dealing with China. "The French Government intends in its attitude towards China to make a supporting base in Indo-China, that is, in Tonquin and Cochinchina, so that the French colonies may supply the means whereby France can make sure of attaining the ends in view. Just as it is the special endeavour of Great Britain to concentrate the colonisation of Africa, so France intends to play."

A MORE PROMINENT PART in China than has been the case hitherto. It is very probable that the objects aimed at will be gained sooner or later, seeing that France possesses in its Asiatic colonies a base which is important enough to be able to work upon China in the desired direction." Thus the Russian press adds fuel to the "Chauvinist fire" in France.

From New York I learn that Mr. Jamesy Fata, a retired Paisee merchant, is over there trying to interest Mr. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists in the development of the iron and steel of India. He is of opinion that with American capital and machinery the mineral wealth of India may be made a power in the financial world.

It is the intention of the British Foreign Office, I am told to create no less than twenty new student interpreterships in China next year, the majority of them to be located in provinces where there have not been student interpreters previously. It would seem from this and other evidence that the

FOREIGN OFFICE is now more alive to the necessity of being well represented in the North as well as in the Central and Southern provinces of China, than it has been. The week the anti-ritual movement in England has received stimulus from the death of John Kensit, his son went to Liverpool to conduct a "no-popery" meeting, but it ended in a riot and he was sent to prison for disturbing the peace. John Kensit then went down to hold meetings of protest, but while passing through the street a heavy iron chisel struck him near the eye. He was taken to the hospital and while there double pneumonia set in causing his death. A man has been arrested and charged with throwing the chisel. The day following the death the Home Secretary ordered the release of Kensit's son. Since that time the shop kept by the Kensit family in Paternoster Row has been besieged by zealous Protestants eager to buy a photograph of the leader they now call "the first martyr of the twentieth century."

A letter from Johannesburg informs me that the "Gold Reef City" is desirous of paying a special honorarium to Mr. Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, it being proposed to make the former its first freeman and the latter its second, the formal document bearing evidence of the freedom having been conferred being intended to be transmitted to

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY. There are, I am told, practically no dissentients from this suggestion; but some cautious folk would postpone the actual proposal until the Government's policy regarding the taxation of the gold mines is announced.

I am assured the King has received an intimation that the Mikado of Japan intends to erect, probably at Toki, some memorial of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. As this is the most important alliance ever concluded in the history of Japan, His Majesty regards it as an epoch-making indication of the development of his country on European lines. I believe that King Edward has expressed his appreciation of it.

General Viljoen, the Boer leader, is in London arranging for the sale of the English and American rights of his book on the war. He is a ruddy, active man, of pleasing and intelligent appearance. He speaks English well and apparently the settlement of the war was a real one to him, for he is free from all bitter expressions except when it comes to discussing the news supplied to French newspapers during the war. Chancing to meet him the other day I obtained a glance at his manuscript. It is written in a clear style and will be well over 100,000 words in length. Among the matters dealt with is

THE SEIGE OF LYSMITH.

Viljoen is not a whole-souled admirer of the Boer tactics in that part of the campaign. He goes to America in the course of this month on a lecturing tour. There will be quite an epidemic of Boer writings soon, for we are to have books also from Mr. Kruger, General Uys, and Colonel Schiel. A Dutch journalist of my acquaintance predicts that a public will be disappointed by the first two of these efforts.

The England householder is being hard hit by the American coal strike. A great export of coal is taking place to America, and the result will be a large increase in the price of that commodity. In the winter coal generally rises in London to between 20 and 30 shillings per ton according to the quality. The best coal is at present at 28 shillings and it is expected

that if the American strike continues it will reach 35 shillings or even £2 a ton. Coal will be all probably be dearer this year than it has been for thirty years. If, however, the consumer suffers the Exchequer will benefit.

THE HEAVY EXPORT OF COAL this autumn and winter will bring a considerable sum into the Treasury.

In reference to the conference of certain of the landlords of Ireland on the everlasting land question, I hear a rumour that the landlords are going to suggest seventeen years' purchase. Men who know the lie of things in Ireland believe if this is done the land question will be finally settled. This is such good news that I "have me doots."

The Church Congress is proceeding this week at Northampton. Among the subjects discussed was the closer union of the denominations. Canon Hensley Henson headed the movement for greater inter-communication. From a report of the proceedings I extract the following:—"The Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) supported Canon Henson in a very practical, telling manner, citing in support of the desire his interesting experiences among different Christian communities among the Chinese. The whole discussion of this thorny question was carried on in an excellent spirit, and it is worthy of note that the feeling of the Congress was, if anything, on the side of Canon Henson and his able supporters."

"When I began this letter I fully intended and I am in a lay of joyful note to conclude, we have had a very chilly summer and it was followed by early fogs and gripping cold. When I began to write, the weather had cleared and the briskness of an ideal October day was in the air. Alas, for the optimist in this western clime! In the interval the clouds have gathered and the rain is now descending as it has ever done with short intervals during the past twelve months. So to-day we are still marching through the slush with our dripping umbrellas as many of you now under Eastern suns have done before."

CITY QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 12th November. To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
MAIWA NEW.....	@ 950/960
"LAST YEAR.....	@ 980/1,000
"OLDEST.....	@ 1,020/1,050
PATNA NEW.....	@ 950
"CNEW.....	@ 950
BENARES.....	@ 950
"OLD.....	NO STOCK
PERSIAN (PAPER).....	@ 810/860

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Prices of Admission:—Private box to hold six persons...\$15.00
Box Seats..... 3.00
Dress Circle..... 2.00
Carpet Seats..... 1.00
Gallery (for Children only)..... 0.50
(Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price)
Special Seats reserved for Chinese Ladies.

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Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1201d]

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FOR SWATOW. THE Company's Steamship

"THALES," Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Daylight.

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Address: P.O. BOX 7412,
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VICTORIA CHAPTER.

No. 525, E.C.
AN EMERGENCY CONVOCAION of the above CHAPTER will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [1201d]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified by this Department that at Twelve o'clock noon on the 22nd November of the current year, Tenders by public auction will again be invited, at the Secretariat of this Department, for the CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR SHEDS for the Market of San Domingos. In order to be admitted to the Auction it will be necessary for bidders to prove that they have made a provisional deposit of \$250. Conditions for competition and Specifications of the Work can be seen in this Department on Week Days, not being public holidays, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public Works Department, Macao, 22nd October, 1902. A. NUNES, Engineer in charge.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified by this Department that at Twelve o'clock noon on the 22nd November of the current year, Tenders by public auction will again be invited at the Secretariat of this Department, for the erection of TWO BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS for Shops in the Market of San Domingos. In order to be admitted to the Auction it will be necessary for bidders to prove that they have made a provisional deposit of \$250. Conditions for competition and Specifications of the Work can be seen in this Department on Week Days, not being public holidays, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public Works Department, Macao, 22nd October, 1902. A. NUNES, Engineer in charge.

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SOFT FELTS. ALPINE STRAWS. HARD FELTS. STRAW BOATERS.
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ORDERS FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL ARE NOW BEING BOOKED AND LADIES ARE
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